

tales from the garden



Xeriscape Botanical Garden
Glendale, Arizona

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- *City of Glendale Water Conservation Office*
- *Glendale Community College*
- *Historic Sahuaro Ranch*
- *University of Arizona Cooperative Extension*

To learn more about the plants in the Glendale Xeriscape Botanical Garden, go to www.gc.maricopa.edu/glendalelibrary. This interactive web site provides a virtual tour of the garden with descriptive information and pictures of over 400 plants from the garden.

Adults are welcome to take a 40-60 minute self-guided audio tour of the library's garden which includes portions of the grounds at the neighboring Sahuaro Ranch. Listening wands are available at the Check Out Desk at the library or in the Museum Store at Historic Sahuaro Ranch. A driver's license must be left for each wand loaned out.

For more information about the garden and other water conservation programs, contact Jo Miller, Water Conservation Coordinator, at 623.930.3596 or visit the water conservation web site at www.glendaleaz.com/waterconservation.

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Introduction

Over time a garden takes on a variety of shapes and forms, touching people's lives in very interesting ways. *Tales from the Garden* is designed to tell the stories of just a few of the 1,000 plants found in the Glendale Xeriscape Botanical Garden.

The stories and plants described in this booklet have been divided into four descriptive plant groupings (as outlined in the Table of Contents). A brief description of each grouping is followed by several plant examples with specific plant information and pictures.

The Water Story

When the Arizona Canal was completed in 1885, thousands of acres in the Northwest Valley became available for homesteading and agricultural production. Since then the trend toward more urban development has changed how we use water and increased the demand for water. Today 50 to 70 percent of the water delivered to urban homes is used outdoors in the landscape. This gives home gardeners and landscape professionals a unique opportunity to help preserve our water resources. Twenty years ago the City of Glendale began promoting the use of xeriscape, water efficient landscape planning. The Xeriscape Botanical Garden at the Glendale Main Library is a living example of the many low-water use plants available for use in planning a lush and inviting xeriscape garden. Please take this opportunity to learn more about low-water use plants and how you can do your part to conserve water.

In the Beginning. . .

A Little Garden History

Glendale Main Library opened in 1987, on property that 100 years earlier was part of a 640-acre homestead known as Sahuaro Ranch. When the library was built, it was landscaped in typical fashion for the times – a grass lawn with traditional water-thirsty plantings near the building.

In 1990 David Schultz, the Water Conservation Coordinator at that time, had the foresight to envision a small xeriscape demonstration garden with 250 donated low-water use plants. The city's landscape architect, Katherine Emery, designed the original demonstration garden.

Richard Bond was hired in 1994 to work with David. At that time he was also a horticultural student at Glendale Community College. Later Richard graduated from Arizona State University as a botany major. This talented and knowledgeable botanist designed and constructed a 1,300 square foot cacti garden in an area that was previously turf. The collection includes over 250 different cacti and succulents. Winding paths and partially embedded boulders help create a natural desert feel.

In 1997, the City of Glendale and Glendale Community College worked together to design and install a 16,000 sq. ft. xeriscape extension containing 150 edible and medicinal plants native to the Southwest. This garden replaced a grass area on the south side of the library and was designed by landscape designer Carrie Nimmer.

The current demonstration garden contains over 400 species of desert-adapted native and non-native plants that have replaced about 50 percent of the original turf areas. Small signs placed in the garden identify many of the plants.

Many individuals and businesses have donated time, plants, and other materials to make the garden a unique visual and educational resource.

Annually, thousands of residents and visitors walk through the library's spectacular garden. In 1997 the garden won the Xeriscape Excellence Award from the Arizona Municipal Water Users Association. That same year, it was awarded the Westmarc Best of the West Award in the category "Enriching West Valley Communities." In 2003 the garden received a Best of Phoenix award as well as having two of its trees recognized as Great Trees of Arizona by the Arizona Tree Council.

For more information on how to garden in the desert, contact the City of Glendale Water Conservation Office at 623.930.3596. Several free gardening classes are available as well as a rebate program for homeowners who install a xeriscape landscape. Free how-to brochures on xeriscape gardening, including a plant brochure with over 200 listed plants, are available inside the library's north entrance.

Currently, the garden is managed by Jo Miller, the Water Conservation Coordinator for the City of Glendale, with the spirited help of the Friends of the Garden volunteers.

If you would like a hands-on learning opportunity helping maintain and care for the plants in the Xeriscape garden, consider becoming a Friends of the Garden volunteer. For more information call 623.930.3596.



Plants Native to the Sonoran Desert

Covering approximately 120,000 square miles, the Sonoran Desert ranges from southeast California across Southern Arizona, dropping south into Sonora and Baja California into Mexico. Located in the northern portion of the Sonoran, the Phoenix valley receives summer “monsoon” rains, plus winter storm rains with an average yearly rainfall of about 7.5 inches.

An Unlikely Desert Native

Desert plant expert and gardening author Mary Irish and her husband, Gary, can proudly claim responsibility for the palms on the walk between the library and Sahuaro Ranch Park. According to Mary, “Sometime in the early 1990s, my husband and I collected some California Fan Palm seed in the wild in southern California. I subsequently germinated and grew them at the Phoenix Desert Botanical Garden and began offering them for sale at the Garden’s plant sales. Not all of the plants were sold; Paul and Sarah McCombs of Desert Way Gardens Nursery bought the plants that were left. A few years after that, my husband and I were touring the Glendale Xeriscape Garden with Richard Bond. He mentioned that he was proud of the young California Fan Palms on the south side. They were only about 3-4 feet tall at the time. When we asked him where they came from, he said they were purchased from Don Waltmeyer at Treeland Nursery. We later verified with Paul and Sarah that these were the same palms that they had originally purchased from the Desert Botanical Garden.” So the palms on the south side are “real” California Fan Palms, collected from the wild.

The following plants native to the Sonoran Desert are adapted to our climate and soils as well as resistant to existing pests. Once established, they require minimal care and are very drought tolerant. Sonoran natives are featured throughout the garden. The largest concentration of native plants can be seen surrounding the book drop and at the east end of the cactus garden.

Chuparosa

Justicia californica

This frequently blooming shrub is attractive to hummingbirds and is used in mass plantings, under trees, and in large planters. It is a sprawling shrub that grows moderately to 6 feet tall and wide. It typically grows on gravelly washes and rocky slopes in lower areas of the Sonoran Desert under 2,500 feet, and does best with good drainage.

Usually leafless, it has succulent green stems and small red or yellow tubular flowers. It can take full sun, partial sun, or light shade. Chuparosa is also quite drought resistant, but grows faster with some supplemental water. The plant does require a well-drained site. Flowers bloom February-May and in the fall. It can be cold or drought deciduous; it requires little water, and complements other desert-adapted plants. The name “Chuparosa” is Spanish for hummingbird.

Fairy Duster

Calliandra eriophylla

The Fairy Duster is a low shrub that usually grows from 8-48 inches tall. This low, densely branching plant has slender, ridged stems and small, compound leaves. It has 2 inch pink-red flowering balls that are formed by the long pink filament of 20 or more exerted stamens emerging from small, clustered flowers. The flowers are darker toward the center, from which the long stamens radiate. Fairy Duster can bloom year round, but usually February through May.

The Fairy Duster’s natural habitat is open hillsides, sandy desert washes and slopes below 5,000 feet. This thornless, perennial shrub provides food to many desert animals, birds and insects. The plant needs low water, full sun, and good drainage. Hummingbirds love it!



Justicia californica



Calliandra eriophylla

Ironwood

Olneya tesota

This Sonoran desert native has attractive gray bark. Frost or drought can induce leaf drop. Summer monsoons can trigger regrowth. The stems are armed with thorns. The tree produces a beautiful display of small lavender flowers in early summer. Once established, this tree needs very little supplemental water. It can be found in the Sonoran Desert in elevations up to 4,000 feet. Ironwoods need some frost protection when they are young.

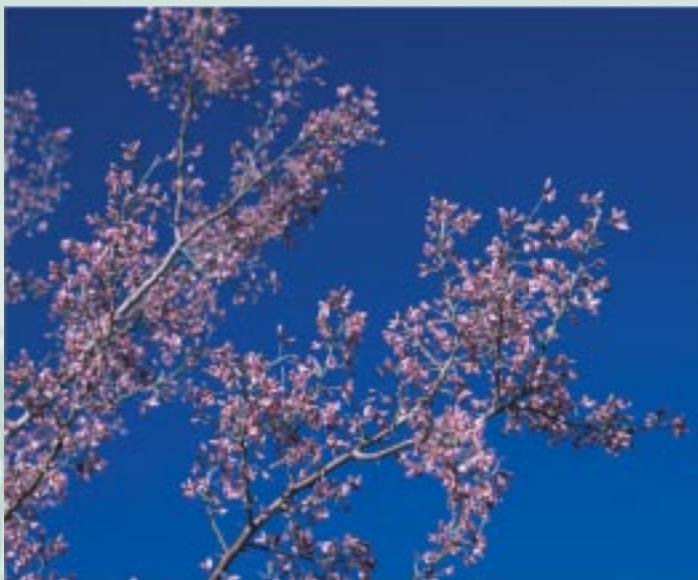
This multi-trunked, low-branching tree, which grows 15-30 feet high, is an excellent shade tree and is also used as a feature or screen plant. It is relatively slow growing.

Saguaro

Carnegiea gigantea

The towering saguaro cactus, synonymous with the Sonoran Desert, is not found in any other region of the world. It can reach a mature size of over 50 feet tall, by 25 feet wide. One of the largest of the Cactus Family, a saguaro can reach 12 tons in weight and is alleged to live more than 200 years. Birds and insects pollinate it by day and bats pollinate by night. Large, night-blooming white flowers abound between May and June. It is the state flower of Arizona.

A little known fact about its botanical name—it was named for captain of industry Andrew Carnegie in the early 1900s.



Olneya tesota



Carnegiea gigantea

Velvet Mesquite

Prosopis velutina (also found as *Prosopis juliflora*)

The Velvet Mesquite is a thorny, deciduous tree or shrub that has dark-brown to blackish trunks when grown. Stout thorns occur on young branches. The leaves are compound, with green, short, hairy and closely-spaced leaves. The plant blooms in April, and sometimes again in August, displaying small, fragrant, greenish yellow flowers in slender, cylindrical spikes up to 4 inches long. The fruit is a slender, brown pod up to 8 inches long.

The Velvet Mesquite is one of the best trees to include as an urban wildlife habitat. The bean pods have long been used by humans, wildlife, and livestock as a food source. It is estimated that over 75 percent of a coyote's diet in late summer is mesquite beans. A favorite of bees and other insects, mesquite flowers produce a fragrant honey.

Blue Palo Verde

Cercidium floridum (currently reclassified as *Parkinsonia florida*)

The Blue Palo Verde is a fast-growing shade tree that can reach a height of 20 to 25 feet. Having a wide, spreading canopy, the Blue Palo Verde makes a good shade tree for seating areas. Like other desert trees the Blue Palo Verde has very tiny leaves. Palo Verdes adapt to desert conditions in other ways, too. They have chlorophyll in their bark as well as in their leaves, which makes the bark a green color. This allows the tree to continue photosynthesis during periods of drought when the tree normally will shed its leaves. The Blue Palo Verde is the first of the palo verdes to bloom in the spring with showy, brilliant yellow flowers.



Prosopis velutina



Parkinsonia florida



Traditional Valley Urban Landscape Plants

In the last twenty years the selection of plants available at Valley nurseries has dramatically increased. Prior to this time the plant palette available for the homeowner to choose from was not very diverse and often included plants with marginal heat and drought tolerances.

A small handful of dedicated plant growers in the Valley, including Glendale-based Mountain States Wholesale Nursery, have led the way in introducing a wider variety of native and desert-adapted plants to homeowners and landscape professionals.

For many years Valley nurseries were dependent on plants obtained from other regions, plants that may not be hardened off to our extreme desert conditions. The plants featured on the following pages are some of those early species of plants that have stood the test of time. They can often be seen in older neighborhoods as well as newer homes. Although they may require a bit more water and care than the Sonoran natives, they can integrate well with careful attention to appropriate irrigation and thoughtful placement.

Examples of the following traditional landscape plants are interspersed throughout the garden. To see several varieties of natal plum and bougainvillea walk the trail along the west portion of the parking lot along the iron fence.

Bougainvillea

Bougainvillea

Bougainvilleas are fast-spreading tropical vines noted for their spectacular clusters of papery 1-inch petal-like bracts, which range in color from bright purple through shades of red and pink to copper, yellow and white. If given ample sun and high temperatures, most bougainvilleas will blossom almost continuously.

The Bougainvillea is often used for masses of bright, tropical color. The climbing, thorny vines grow well on south and west walls, or can be tied to short stakes and trained as a ground cover. Shorter varieties can be grown in containers.

Pyracantha

Pyracantha

The hardy Pyracantha grows in reflective heat, sun and partial shade. It is considered a medium-growing vine requiring average watering. Birds are attracted to its red berries; in March it is covered in numerous fragrant white flowers. *Pyracantha* is a member of the Rose Family. It prefers a warm, south facing position if it is grown against a wall. The plant has sharp thorns so it should not be placed near walkways or pools.



Bougainvillea



Pyracantha

Natal Plum

Carissa macrocarpa

Natal Plum is a low-growing, low-maintenance evergreen bush that can take reflective heat, sun or partial shade. It requires more water than a low-water use plant. This medium-growing plant is native to South Africa. Its leaves are smaller than many of the cultivars, with 1-2 inch white flowers. The Natal Plum produces a fragrant red, plum-shaped fruit. It will take south or west wall exposure, but it is slow to recover from frost. Leaf damage and browning occurs below 28 degrees F, but plants recover in warm weather. Covering or planting in a protected location is helpful, especially in colder areas.

There are many named cultivars of *Carissa*. Some grow more upright and can grow quite tall; several others grow slowly to 1 to 3 feet high and somewhat wider. Thornless varieties are also available.

Oleander

Nerium oleander

The evergreen oleander is a fast to medium growing plant with narrow, dense, dark dull foliage to 10 inches in length. Its leaves and stems are poisonous. It grows well in reflective heat, sun and partial shade. It needs occasional deep watering, and produces scented single or double flowers – white, pink, or red in color.

Nerium oleander is from a small genus of evergreen shrubs. Oleanders can be found growing in areas around the Mediterranean Sea in various soil types, from a sandy loam to heavy clays. Some varieties can reach up to 20 feet high. Once established, they can be very drought tolerant.



Carissa macrocarpa



Nerium oleander

Jacaranda

Jacaranda mimosifolia

The Jacaranda is a native of Brazil and grows to 40 to 50 feet or larger. It has moderate to fast growth during the warm season. Jacarandas are impressive trees in May when covered with clusters of blue tubular flowers. The ferny leaves are reminiscent of those of the mimosa. The tree can be damaged by a hard frost. Full sun and heat create conditions for best flowering. It grows best in well-drained soil.

Jacaranda mimosifolia is the most widely planted and admired tree of the genus Jacaranda, which consists of more than fifty species. *J. mimosifolia* is a fast growing tree that thrives in fertile, well-drained sunny positions; they don't like heavy, wet soils. Young plants require some protection from frost in their first year; if the tops blacken off simply prune them and new shoots will sprout. Jacarandas are a shallow-rooted tree and are excellent for use as ornamentals or accent trees in large to smaller sized gardens.



Jacaranda mimosifolia



Unique and Rare Plants Found in the Garden

A demonstration garden has the unique opportunity to display some hard to find, experimental, and unusually interesting species of plants. The Xeriscape Demonstration Garden contains several unique and rare plants. Not only are the plants themselves unique, but often how they were obtained is also very unique. For example, most of the plants in the cactus garden were donated by Glendale residents. One eight-foot tall Chainfruit Cholla (*Cylindropuntia fulgida*) was donated by a Glendale resident. The plant was so large that, to everyone's amazement, her son's long lost bicycle was found buried underneath. Cuttings from this specimen can be found growing in the center section of the Sonoran cacti collection.

Two very unique and hard to find trees featured in this garden include the Chinese Lantern Tree and the Neem Tree. Both trees were obtained by Richard Bond from sources that are no longer available today. Currently, these trees are at mature size. They can be seen along the Serpentine walk and in the middle of the adjacent parking island. These trees were awarded the distinction of "Great Trees of Arizona" in 2003.

The following pages describe several unique and rare plants that can be found in the garden.

Apple-Ring Acacia

Acacia albida

The Apple-Ring Acacia is far-ranging; it is widespread in dry tropical Africa into the Middle East and Arabia. It has been introduced into India, Pakistan, Nepal and Peru. It is adaptable to many climates and habitats—growing at elevations from 800 feet below sea level in Israel to over 8,000 feet high in the Sudan.

Reaching heights of 100 feet, the Apple-Ring Acacia normally has one stem. The bark on young shoots is almost white, while the bark turns gray-brown on older parts, with fissures revealing the green cortex. The tree tends to shed its leaves at the beginning of a rainy season and remains leafless until the dry season returns. At that time new leaves appear and flowering begins. Flowering may take place twice a year; however, not all trees flower every year. The tree produces yellowish-white flower spikes, which are 3–4 inches long. It also produces orange-yellow seedpods, which twist into strange shapes as they ripen, frequently forming hoops and spirals.

Chinese Lantern Tree

Dichrostachys cinerea

The Chinese Lantern is a shrub or small tree found in deciduous woodlands, ranging from southern and tropical Africa to India and Australia. In the tree form it can grow to a height of about 26 feet. Resembling an acacia, *D. cinerea* can be distinguished by several characteristics. The thorns are modified branchlets. The pods are borne in clusters and are twisted in shape, another useful identifying characteristic. The crown is often umbrella-shaped and the trunk is often twisted and fissured, with the bark being dark grey-red-brown. It exhibits a unique pink and yellow lantern-like bloom in the fall.

Various parts of the tree have been used for medicinal purposes. The leaves can be used to treat snakebite, toothache and sore eyes, as they are believed to have anesthetic properties. It grows from seed or cuttings, is very drought-resistant, and withstands moderate frost.



Acacia albida



Dichrostachys cinerea

Neem

Azadirachta indica

The Neem is a large tree commonly found in semi-arid to wet tropical and subtropical regions. Its native habitat is India, ranging into Malaysia as far as Java. It can grow in dry, infertile soils, but thrives best when it has adequate water. Its aromatic leaves are about 8-12 inches long, crowded near the ends of the branches.

The people of India have long revered the Neem tree. The tree has relieved so many different pains, fevers, infections, and other ailments that it has been called the village pharmacy. Earliest reference to it is in Sanskrit writings that are over 4,000 years old. Parts of this tree have been used for medicine, shade, building materials, fuel, lubrication, and most of all as pesticides. It is the use of this tree as an insecticide that now draws interest from industrialized countries. It is seen as an environmentally safe alternative to synthetic pesticides.

Tipu Tree

Tipuana tipu

The Tipu Tree originates in South America, growing in Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay. Wider than it is tall, the tree ranges in height from 25-75 feet. Considered deciduous to semi-deciduous, the tree grows in full sun.

Its yellow flowers bloom in the spring. It is considered very drought tolerant once it is established. The Tipu Tree is a popular choice to use near a patio because it grows quickly and provides good shade. The winged fruits are strikingly similar to those of maples.

The plant requires occasional pruning and periodic deep watering. Allow plenty of soil space for proper root and lower trunk development since trunks tend to buttress out at the base.



Azadirachta indica



Tipuana tipu



Plants from Other Arid Regions

Many plants used in Valley gardens and landscapes originate from other arid regions of the United States and the world. The Xeriscape Botanical Garden contains plants from Texas and New Mexico as well as Africa, Australia, Mexico, South America, and the Mediterranean.

There are several species of Mesquite trees that are native to the Sonoran Desert such as the Velvet Mesquite and the Screwbean Mesquite. The native mesquites are generally smaller than mesquites from South America such as the Argentine and Chilean Mesquites. George Hull of Mountain States Wholesale Nursery tells the story about Dewitt Wheat of Wheat's Nursery. The nursery is no longer around, but they were in business in the Valley for three generations. Dewitt was experimenting with introducing mesquites from other regions. He had some Chilean Mesquite seeds sent to his nursery from Chile—well, actually they were pods. An instructional note for growing the seeds came with the pods and was written in Spanish. Once translated the instructions read, “feed them to a well-tethered goat...and collect later for planting!”

The plants featured on the following pages originate from other arid regions.

Night-Blooming Cereus

Cereus hildmannianus

Night-blooming Cereus plants open their flowers in the evening so they can be pollinated by bats and by night-flying insects like moths. Like many moth-pollinated flowers, the Cereus flower is white. Flowers of the Night-Blooming Cereus are short lived.

The plant, which has slow to moderate growth, is a native of southeastern South America. It has ribbed cylindrical branches with a diameter of 4 inches. The plant contains needle-like spines, with white large funnel-shaped flowers that are 7 inches long. It has a striking blue-gray form and likes full sun or partial shade. It does not like heavy wet soil, and it can freeze in hard frosts.

Red Bird of Paradise

Caesalpinia pulcherrima

The Red Bird of Paradise shrub, which originates from Mexico, is without a doubt the most popular summer bloomer in the Phoenix-metro area. From May through August this tropical-looking shrub produces loads of spectacular flower clusters. Red Bird of Paradise drops its leaves in the winter, and usually suffers some frost damage. It is hardy to about 15 degrees F. In the early spring, after the danger of frost has passed, cut this shrub back to 6 to 12 inches above the ground. As soon as the weather heats up, it will explode into growth, growing to 5 to 6 feet tall and wide in one summer. Deep, weekly irrigation during the blooming season will keep plants healthy and prolong the flower display. It performs best in full sun and well-drained soil.



Cereus hildmannianus



Caesalpinia pulcherrima

Shoestring Acacia

Acacia stenophylla

The Shoestring Acacia is a medium-sized fast-growing tree with an upright main trunk spreading to weeping branches. This tough evergreen tree has the potential to reach a size of 40-50 feet tall by 30 feet wide, although it can take many years to grow that large. The unusual grayish modified stems that are often mistaken to be leaves are less than half an inch wide but are often over 18 inches long, appearing much like a shoestring hanging down from the branches. Creamy-white flowers are borne in small globular clusters along the stems in late winter and continuing through spring. Thin, woody seedpods may develop after flowering, but they do not create an unreasonable amount of litter. It tolerates heavy and wet soils, although it is very drought tolerant when established. It is reported to be somewhat prone to developing Texas Root Rot and has a tendency to form weak V-crotch branches. This Australian native looks great in groves and is a favorite around pools.

Texas Ebony

Pithecellobium flexicaule (recently reclassified to *Ebenopsis ebano*)

The Texas Ebony is a hardy, deciduous evergreen tree that is slow growing and drought resistant. Native to Texas and Mexico, it grows 20-30 feet high, and has an unusual zig-zag twig structure. This tree provides a dense dark green canopy that is hard to find in other desert adapted trees. It flowers in the spring with creamy-yellow fragrant elongated spikes. It can take reflective heat, sun or partial shade and makes a good medium-size patio tree.



Acacia stenophylla



Ebenopsis ebano

Wooly Butterfly Bush

Buddleia marrubifolia

The soft, silver foliage of the Wooly Butterfly Bush helps to liven up winter landscapes. Combine this rounded evergreen shrub with green-leafed plants for an interesting contrast. Wooly Butterfly Bush grows to 5 feet tall and wide, maintaining a dense form with little maintenance. Silvery foliage is contrasted by slightly fragrant orange blossoms throughout year, most heavily in spring and summer. It has moderately fast growth and becomes dense in the sun. It is very heat and drought resistant and requires little pruning.

The Wooly Butterfly Bush is native to the Chihuahuan Desert in southwest Texas and New Mexico. It grows on limestone in canyons, arroyos and on slopes 1,800–3,800 feet high. It requires good drainage and full sun. As an added bonus, its small orange flower balls attract butterflies in the spring and summer!

Enjoy wildlife in your garden year round by combining the Wooly Butterfly Bush with any of the following plants that also attract butterflies and hummingbirds: hesperaloe, fairy duster, penstemon, salvia, chuparosa, desert marigold, and black dalea. Check your local nursery for other plants to add to your butterfly / hummingbird garden.



Buddleia marrubifolia

Resources Available at Glendale Public Libraries

M - Main Library V - Velma Teague Library F - Foothills Library

Books

Cromell, Cathy. *Desert Landscaping for Beginners*, Arizona Master Gardener Press, 2001. 635.9225 D451 at M, V, F

Cromell, Cathy. *Earth-Friendly Desert Gardening*, Arizona Master Gardener Press, 2003. 635.9525 C945e at M, V, F

Irish, Mary. *Agaves, Yucca, and Related Plants: A Gardener's Guide*. Timber Press, 2000. 635.9525 I686a at M, V, F

Irish, Mary. *Arizona Gardener's Guide*. Cool Springs Press, 2003. SW 623.909791 I686a at M, V, F

Irish, Mary. *Gardening in the Desert: A Guide to Plant Selection and Care*. University of Arizona Press, 2000. SW 635.9525 I686g at M, V, F

Irish, Mary. *Month-by-Month Gardening in the Desert Southwest*. Cool Springs Press, 2003. SW 635.9525 I686m at M, V, F

Jones, Warren D. *Landscape Plants for Dry Regions*. Fisher Books, 2000. 635.9526 J791 at M, V, F

Mielke, Judy. *Native Plants for Southwestern Landscapes*. University of Texas Press, 1993. SW 635.951 M631n at M, V, F

Nelson, Kim. *A Desert Gardener's Companion*. Rio Nuevo Publishers, 2001. SW 635.9525 N427d at M, V, F

Videos

Arizona Spring Landscaping & Gardening. KAET, 1994. 635.9525 a719 Video — at M, F

Seasons of Beauty: Desert Plants for Your Landscape. University of Arizona, 1998. 635.9525 S439 Video — at M, V, F

Web sites

Arizona-Sonoran Desert Museum: www.desertmuseum.org

Desert Botanical Garden: www.dbg.org

University of Arizona Cooperative Extension, Maricopa County:
<http://ag.Arizona.edu/Maricopa/garden>

Arizona Municipal Water Users Association: www.amwua.org

Arizona Department of Water Resources recommended plant list:
www.water.az.gov/AZWaterInfo/InsideAMAs/low_water_use.htm

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Glendale Public Library web site:

www.glendaleaz.com/library

Glendale Xeriscape Botanical Garden web site:

www.gc.maricopa.edu/glendalelibrary

City of Glendale Water Conservation Office web site:

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